United Nations A/66/6 (Sect. 16)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 May 2011

Original: English

Sixty-sixth session

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013*

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 16
International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

(Programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013)**

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/66/6/Add.1).

** *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/65/6/Rev.1).

11-33126 (E) 210611

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Overview

Table 16.1 **Estimates of expenditure**

Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General	$41,118,600[a]
Revised appropriation for 2010-2011	$39,191,100

[a] At 2010-2011 rates.

Table 16.2 **Proposed staffing resources**

Posts	*Number*	*Level*
Regular budget		
Proposed posts for the biennium 2012-2013	129	1 USG, 2 D-2, 7 D-1, 15 P-5, 33 P-4, 25 P-3, 14 P-2/1, 3 GS (PL), 29 GS (OL)
Abolishment	1	1 GS (OL)
New posts	8	2 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4
Approved for the biennium 2010-2011	122	1 USG, 2 D-2, 5 D-1, 14 P-5, 28 P-4, 25 P-3, 14 P-2/1, 3 GS (PL), 30 GS (OL)

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS (PL), General Service (Principle level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works with Member States to enhance their responses to the intertwined problems of drug use, trafficking, global crime and terrorism by helping create and strengthen legislative, judicial and health systems to safeguard the most vulnerable persons in our society. The rule of law, security and justice go hand in hand with development. Global criminal activities are transforming the international system by posing an increasingly strategic threat to Governments, civil societies and economies. Global trafficking networks are likewise having a major impact on democracy and development, on business and finance.

16.2 The basis for countering such activities is the rule of law, which incorporates comprehensive legislation, a strong criminal justice approach and effective international cooperation in conformity with existing universal anti-terrorist instruments.

16.3 The policy directions of UNODC are grounded in:

(a) The international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) The Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2);

(c) Key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 and 46/185 C on the drug control programme;

(d) The twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem;

(e) The Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex), the related plans of action (General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex) and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex);

(f) The recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1);

(g) Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19;

(h) The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182.

16.4 The Office's work flows logically from these mandates and is reflected in its mission, which is "to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism" (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5).

16.5 Development is a key to reducing crime as well as the world's supply of drugs. However, the rule of law, security and justice go hand in hand with development. A fair, accessible, accountable, effective and credible criminal justice system promotes long-term socio-economic and human development, and acts as a shield against the effects of crime, trafficking, corruption and instability. Development and rule of law promote the licit use of resources rather than their criminal abuse: trafficking in human beings, drugs and firearms, and the smuggling of migrants.

16.6 In implementing its strategy for the period 2008-2011 (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5) over the biennium 2008-2009, UNODC has responded to the growing demand for its services by establishing a strongly integrated mode of programme planning and implementation. In particular, by building on the normative and technical skills of its staff, the Office has realigned its work to ensure continuity between the normative and operational/technical assistance aspects. This new approach focuses on leveraging the Office's scarce technical resources to provide greater volume and quality of services in the field. Notably, this approach deepens the engagement with a wide cross-section of stakeholders from Member States, including academic, technical, political and civil society actors. Also, it should be noted that this process of realignment is a dynamic and ongoing one, thus any imbalances in terms of resources reflect an evolutionary stage in the development of the Office.

16.7 In summary, the aims of this new approach are: (a) full "ownership" by partner countries through alignment with regional and/or national policies and priorities; (b) an integrated framework linking the normative and operational aspects of the Office's work providing know-how and expertise at the global, regional and national levels; (c) a move from a project-based approach to a "programme approach"; and (d) strengthened cooperation and planning with other United Nations entities and other multilateral donors.

16.8 Accordingly, in order to enhance the Office's effectiveness, accountability and control, the structure of the programme for the biennium 2012-2013 is reorganized into six thematic subprogrammes and one subprogramme that provides policy guidance and operational responses on issues related to drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice and support to policymaking organs.

16.9 The new integrated approach is accompanied by a renewed drive to decentralize planning and reporting processes and to eliminate bottlenecks. In direct response to General Assembly resolution 64/259, the decentralization of the planning and reporting process has led to significant decreases

in the time taken to develop and start implementation of technical assistance. Furthermore, decentralization has led to an increase in Member States' ownership of technical assistance initiatives, leading to perceptibly greater and deeper engagement on the part of all development partners. This is crucial in that it allows for programmes to respond to clearly articulated needs and indeed to be flexible in responding to changing conditions.

16.10 Each subprogramme falls within the current three-division organizational structure, which allows for the leveraging of complementarities and synergies between divisions and field operations, as thematic experts of the Office will perform both normative and operational work.

16.11 In pursuing its objectives, the Office will make every effort to integrate a gender perspective. Furthermore, the Office is updating its technical assistance planning documents to ensure the collection of gender-disaggregated data. UNODC carries out its activities in cooperation with other departments and offices of the Secretariat and entities of the United Nations system, in particular with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the World Health Organization (WHO); and entities external to the United Nations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the African Union, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, the Southern African Development Community, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the League of Arab States, members of the network institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Such collaboration and cooperation include the preparation of reports, participation in meetings, briefings, technical and substantive support, the sharing of information and experience and joint programming of technical assistance.

16.12 The issuance of publications has been reviewed in the context of each subprogramme. It is anticipated that recurrent and non-recurrent publications will be issued as summarized in table 16.3 and as described in the output information for each subprogramme. The decrease in the number of recurrent publications is due primarily to the proposed reproduction of only 60 laws and regulations adopted by States parties to the drug control and organized crime conventions to implement those conventions, as opposed to the 120 programmed in previous bienniums. This reduction is partly offset by the programming of new publications as a result of the latest resolutions adopted, such as General Assembly resolution 64/293 containing the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Table 16.3 **Summary of publications**

Publications	*2008-2009 actual*	*2010-2011 estimate*	*2012-2013 estimate*
Recurrent	186	195	157
Non-recurrent	54	52	39
Total	**240**	**247**	**196**

16.13 The overall resources required for the biennium 2012-2013 under this section amount to $41,118,600 before recosting, reflecting a net growth of $1,927,500 (or 4.9 per cent) against the revised appropriation for the biennium 2010-2011. The net growth, as reflected in table 16.5, can be summarized as follows:

(a) The decrease of $642,000 under policymaking organs relates to the removal of the one-time requirement for the preparatory work and meetings of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in 2010;

(b) The net increase of $819,800 under executive direction and management is the result of the proposed strengthening ($822,700) of the Independent Evaluation Unit through the establishment of one P-4 Evaluation Officer post; the redeployment of one P-5 Chief post from the Strategic Planning Unit to the Independent Evaluation Unit; and the redeployment of one P-3 Evaluation Officer post from subprogramme 4, Justice, partially offset by a decrease in consultants ($2,900);

(c) The net increase of $1,708,600 under programme of work relates to:

(i) A net increase of $1,398,400 owing to the delayed impact of 11 new posts approved for the 2010-2011 biennium (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 3 P-2 and 1 GS (OL));

(ii) A net increase of $580,700 comprising an increase of $1,376,100 for seven proposed new posts under subprogramme 1 (one P-5 New and Emerging Crimes Officer and one P-4 Human Trafficking Officer); subprogramme 3 (one P-4 Terrorism Prevention Officer); subprogramme 4 (one P-4 Penal Reform Officer); subprogramme 5 (one D-1 Chief, Drug Prevention and Health Branch); subprogramme 6 (one P-4 Research Management Officer, Trafficking in Persons); and subprogramme 7 (one D-1 Chief, Policy Support Branch), partially offset by the abolition of one General Service (Other level) post under subprogramme 7 ($179,700) and the redeployment of the P-5 post of Chief from the Strategic Planning Unit to the Independent Evaluation Unit under executive direction and management and the redeployment of one P-3 post from subprogramme 4, Justice, to the post of Evaluation Officer under executive direction and management ($615,700);

(iii) A net decrease of $270,500 comprised of ad hoc expert groups ($147,600); consultants ($42,500); other official travel ($40,600); general temporary assistance ($36,100); and miscellaneous expenses ($3,700);

(d) The net increase of $41,100 under programme support is due primarily to the provision of rental equipment and maintenance for eight proposed new staff.

16.14 During the biennium 2012-2013, the projected extrabudgetary resources amounting to $476,140,500 will complement resources from the regular budget to support substantive, normative and operational activities, concentrating on technical cooperation activities. Extrabudgetary resources represent 92 per cent of the total resources available to this programme. The estimates for extrabudgetary resources include the core requirements (all funded from general purpose funds) of policy direction, advocacy, liaison, governance, human security and rule of law, health and human development functions; UNODC representatives in the field; and the operation of the UNODC Programme and Financial Information Management System, a project management, accounting and reporting tool. Special purpose contributions cover the seven subprogrammes and represent the bulk of the resources available to UNODC. The report on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for UNODC (E/CN.7/2011/11-E/CN.15/2011/11) provides an update on actual income and expenditures against the resources approved in the consolidated budget and explains any major deviation from the

approved budget. It also provides information on programme performance. The report was approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice during their annual session in March and April 2011. The consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for UNODC will be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at their reconvened sessions in December 2011.

16.15 Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/269, resources identified for the conduct of monitoring and evaluation for this section are estimated at $2,327,600, to be financed from extrabudgetary resources (reflected under executive direction and management and subprogrammes 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7). In addition resources totalling approximately $868,600 (regular budget) are identified within the available capacity of the Office for the conduct of monitoring and evaluation, comprising 84.3 work-months at the Professional level and 1.7 work-months at the General Service level. These resources relate to the Office's activities associated with internal performance monitoring.

16.16 The estimated percentage distribution of resources under this section would be as shown in table 16.4. The distribution of resource requirements is summarized in tables 16.5 and 16.6.

Table 16.4 **Distribution of resources by component**

(Percentage)

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Policymaking organs		
1. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	0.2	—
2. Commission on Narcotic Drugs	0.8	—
3. International Narcotics Control Board	2.1	—
4. Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	—	—
Subtotal A	**3.1**	**—**
B. Executive direction and management	3.6	0.6
C. Programme of work		
1. Countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking	15.0	19.1
2. Anti-corruption	11.0	5.8
3. Terrorism prevention	6.7	2.5
4. Justice	10.3	24.9
5. Health and livelihoods (drugs and HIV)	3.8	37.2
6. Research and trend analysis	15.0	5.1
7. Policy support	28.8	1.8
Subtotal C	**90.6**	**96.4**
D. Programme support	2.7	3.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 16.5 **Resource requirements by component**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	2008-2009 expenditure	2010-2011 appropriation	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	2012-2013 estimate
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policymaking organs	1 469.3	1 900.4	(642.0)	(33.8)	1 258.4	46.9	1 305.3
B. Executive direction and management	825.0	659.7	819.8	124.3	1 479.5	(8.2)	1 471.3
C. Programme of work	35 951.1	35 543.1	1 708.6	4.8	37 251.7	94.9	37 346.6
D. Programme support	1 114.9	1 087.9	41.1	3.8	1 129.0	40.3	1 169.3
Subtotal	**39 360.2**	**39 191.1**	**1 927.5**	**4.9**	**41 118.6**	**173.9**	**41 292.5**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2008-2009 expenditure	2010-2011 estimate	2012-2013 estimate
B. Executive direction and management	2 017.9	2 843.1	2 896.9
C. Programme of work	421 003.3	450 428.4	458 986.6
D. Programme support	20 320.4	13 991.3	14 257.0
Subtotal	**443 341.6**	**467 262.8**	**476 140.5**
Total (1) and (2)	**482 701.8**	**506 453.9**	**517 433.0**

Table 16.6 **Post requirements**

Category	Established regular budget posts		Temporary posts				Total	
			Regular budget		Extrabudgetary			
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Professional and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	2	2	—	—	1	1	3	3
D-1	5	7	—	—	8	8	13	15
P-5	14	15	—	—	13	13	27	28
P-4/3	53	58	—	—	43	42	96	100
P-2/1	14	14	—	—	3	3	17	17
Subtotal	**89**	**97**	**—**	**—**	**68**	**67**	**157**	**164**
General Service								
Principal level	3	3	—	—	7	7	10	10
Other level	30	29	—	—	67	67	97	96
Subtotal	**33**	**32**	**—**	**—**	**74**	**74**	**107**	**106**

Category	Established regular budget posts		Temporary posts				Total	
			Regular budget		Extrabudgetary			
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Other categories								
National Officer	—	—	—	—	18	18	18	18
Local level	—	—	—	—	69	69	69	69
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	**87**	**87**	**87**	**87**
Total	**122**	**129**	—	—	**229**	**228**	**351**	**357**

A. Policymaking organs

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,258,400

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

16.17 The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a functional body of the Economic and Social Council. It is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and has a membership of 40 Member States. In accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152, the Commission has been entrusted with the functions of preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition to being the governing body of the crime programme of UNODC, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/252, section XI, the Commission is authorized to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support costs, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

16.18 Pursuant to Commission resolution 16/3, the Commission holds a resumed session in odd-numbered years to consider the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. Pursuant to Commission resolution 18/3 and Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251, starting in 2010, the Commission holds resumed sessions of one day's duration in the second half of each year devoted to administrative and budgetary matters as well as to the consideration of the outcome of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC established under that decision. In the period from October 2009 to October 2010, the standing working group held 2 formal meetings (with interpretation services) and 11 informal meetings (without interpretation services).

16.19 The Commission holds annual sessions in Vienna of up to eight working days. During each annual session, the Commission establishes a committee of the whole that meets in parallel with the plenary of the Commission to consider specific agenda items in detail. The Commission may also establish in-session working groups to consider specific agenda items.

16.20 The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, requested its bureau to meet during the periods between sessions and to hold intersessional briefings for the Permanent Missions in preparation for the forthcoming session and submit a report on its intersessional work. Furthermore, in its resolution 2003/31, the Economic and Social Council decided that, starting in 2004, the Commission should, at the end of its sessions, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an

active role in the preparation of the meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the United Nations crime programme.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

16.21 The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was established in 1946 as a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council. The 53-member Commission is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in international drug control and has specific mandates deriving from international drug control treaties.

16.22 The Commission holds annual sessions of eight days' duration in Vienna and, until 2009, held biennial resumed sessions, during odd-numbered years, devoted to administrative and budgetary matters. Pursuant to Commission resolution 52/13 and Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251, starting in 2010 the Commission holds resumed annual sessions of one day's duration in the second half of each year devoted to administrative and budgetary matters as well as to the consideration of the outcome of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC established under that decision.

16.23 During each annual session, the Commission establishes a committee of the whole that meets in parallel with the plenary of the Commission to consider specific agenda items in detail. The Commission may also establish in-session working groups to consider specific agenda items. In its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its sessions, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparations of the meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC.

16.24 The Economic and Social Council has established subsidiary bodies of the Commission to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement cooperation at the regional level. These subsidiary bodies are the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, to which there are 23 representatives, and the regional meetings of the operational heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, whose membership is based on that of the relevant regional commission. Their meetings also bring together observers from regional intergovernmental organizations that are active in support of drug law enforcement. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission meet annually for five working days each, except for the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Europe, who meet biennially for a period of up to five working days.

16.25 In the biennium 2012-2013, pursuant to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted by the Commission during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session in 2009 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182, the Commission will conduct, at its fifty-seventh session in 2014, a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. In the same mandate, it was recommended that the Economic and Social Council devote a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem. Pursuant to that mandate, the Commission is expected to act as preparatory body for the envisaged high-level review, high-level segment and special session.

16.26 It is envisaged that the preparations for the high-level meeting of the Commission will involve a significantly increased volume of preparatory work through intersessional meetings for consultations among Member States. These meetings will focus on the review and analysis of

information gathered since the high-level segment of the fifty-third session of the Commission in 2009 and the preparation of reports and proposals for consideration at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session, including negotiations by Member States on an outcome document. In order to service this process, additional resources will be needed for the provision of substantive Secretariat services for an increased number of informal and formal intersessional consultations by Member States in the 2012-2013 biennium, including the preparation of background documentation, analytical reports and discussion papers. It is anticipated that an intersessional open-ended working group or group of friends of the Chairperson, supported by the Secretariat, will be established in 2013 at the latest to facilitate this process. Any additional substantive secretariat servicing requirements for the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session will be reflected in the proposals for the biennium 2014-2015.

Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

16.27 The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 2009/251, established the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. In that decision, the Council called upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and to consider the extension of its mandate. It is expected that the Commissions will call for such an extension. In the period from October 2009 to October 2010, the working group held 2 formal meetings (with interpretation services) and 11 informal meetings (without interpretation services), as well as a number of informal consultations, all requiring substantive servicing and preparation of documentation by the Secretariat. It is anticipated that similar requirements will arise in the biennium 2012-2013 demanding the allocation of staff to substantively service the meetings as well as conference facilities, documentation and interpretation services. Any such additional requirements will be presented to the Commissions in the context of financial implications in relation to a call for the extension of the mandate of the working group.

International Narcotics Control Board

16.28 The International Narcotics Control Board is a treaty body consisting of 13 members, 3 elected from among candidates proposed by WHO and 10 from among candidates proposed by Governments. It is the Board's responsibility to promote Governments' compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort. The main activities of the Board include evaluating national and international drug control efforts, maintaining an ongoing dialogue with Governments, conducting training programmes, publishing an annual report, administering the system of estimates for narcotic drugs and a voluntary assessment system for psychotropic substances and some precursor chemicals, monitoring licit activities involving drugs through a statistical returns system, and monitoring and promoting Government measures to prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and assessing such substances for possible international control. In the event that a country fails to cooperate with the Board or takes an action that may endanger the aims of the conventions, that country may face measures invoked under article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, article 19 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances or article 22 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

16.29 Pursuant to the 1961 Convention, the Board is required to hold at least two sessions per year. At its sixty-ninth session, held in November 2000, the Board decided, by its decision 69/57, to hold three sessions every year. During the biennium 2012-2013, the Board is expected to hold six sessions in

Vienna. The Board has stepped up its discussions with Governments through regular consultations and confidential country missions, in order to further the aims of the treaties. When not in session, the Board depends on its secretariat to carry out its functions.

16.30 Pursuant to article 9 of the 1961 Convention, the Board shall endeavour (a) to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an amount adequate for medical and scientific purposes; (b) to ensure their availability for such purposes; and (c) to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs. The 1971 Convention and the 1988 Convention assigned additional core mandates to the Board with respect to the control of psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture. Under the 1988 Convention, the Board evaluates chemicals for possible international control. In addition to its treaty-based responsibilities, the Board has been entrusted with additional tasks by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session on the world drug problem, held in 1998, to assist Governments in strengthening controls over amphetamine-type stimulants.

16.31 The Board examines, on an ongoing basis, the functioning of the international drug control regime, identifies shortcomings in the implementation, by Governments, of the three main international drug control treaties, and formulates recommendations for further action by national drug control agencies and relevant international and regional organizations. Those recommendations, which are aimed at assisting Governments in complying fully with their treaty obligations and at further developing the international drug control regime, are included in the annual report of the Board, which is disseminated to all Governments. In addition, the Board produces three annual technical publications.

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

16.32 The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols were adopted by the General Assembly in resolutions 55/25 and 55/255. The Convention entered into force on 29 September 2003. The protocol on smuggling of migrants entered into force in January 2004, the protocol on firearms in July 2005 and the protocol on trafficking in persons in December 2005.

16.33 Since its adoption, the level of ratification of the Convention and its protocols has increased steadily, reaching near universal adherence to the Convention, with 157 State parties. There are 141 parties to the trafficking protocol, 125 to the smuggling protocol and 82 to the firearms protocol. Several others have announced imminent ratification.

16.34 In accordance with article 32 of the Convention, a Conference of Parties to the Convention was established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the Convention and its protocols. In resolution 55/25, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to designate UNODC to serve as the secretariat for the Conference of the Parties. In accordance with article 1 of each of the three protocols to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties is mandated to perform the same functions for those protocols.

16.35 Since the Convention entered into force, the Conference of the Parties has held five sessions: two sessions during the biennium 2004-2005, one during the biennium 2006-2007, one during the biennium 2008-2009 and one during the biennium 2010-2011. The Conference will hold its sixth session during the biennium 2012-2013.

16.36 Over its five sessions to date, the Conference has steadily increased its mandates requiring secretariat services from UNODC. The second session of the Conference decided to establish the

technical assistance and international cooperation working groups. The fourth session established a working group on trafficking in persons. The fifth session, held in 2010, doubled the number of working groups by adding one on smuggling of migrants, one on firearms and one on review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols. Each working group advises the Conference on specific aspects of the Convention and its protocols and makes recommendations concerning the implementation of the instruments. Providing administrative and substantive support to these meetings requires significant financial and human resources, which have not increased concurrently. According to oral statements on the budgetary implications of resolutions passed at the fifth session of the Conference, each two-day working group meeting in six languages with minimal background documentation will cost approximately $80,000.

16.37 Specifically, at this stage, meetings of the working groups on the firearms and migrant smuggling protocols will be funded from extrabudgetary contributions. For the working group on the review mechanism, the meetings in 2011 will be funded from a combination of regular budget and extrabudgetary resources; however, for 2012-2013, the resources for four meetings are being requested from the 2012-2013 regular budget.

16.38 In terms of background documentation for the meetings, requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 have been included in the regular budget proposal of the Conference Management Service, under section 2. In addition, the reports to the 6th session of the Conference of the Parties are part of the regular budget submission for 2012-2013 of the Conference Management Service under section 2.

Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

16.39 The United Nations Convention against Corruption entered into force on 14 December 2005. The first session of the Conference of the States Parties was held in December 2006, its second session in January 2008 and its third session in November 2009. The fourth session will be held in November 2011.

16.40 As foreseen in the previous budget submission, the Conference of the States Parties requires from the Secretariat even more substantive analytical and technical support than the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to perform its functions.

16.41 The rate of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption has been 30 per cent faster than that of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. As of 31 March 2011, there were 151 parties to the Convention and several others have announced imminent ratification. Ratification accelerated further after the Convention's entry into force and after the establishment of the implementation review mechanism, as States wished to participate in the Conference with full party status and not only as observers.

16.42 At its first two sessions, the Conference established three intergovernmental working groups (review of the implementation of the Convention, asset recovery and technical assistance), requiring recurring secretariat and substantive services during and between sessions. At its third session, in November 2009, the Conference established an additional working group on prevention and renewed the mandate of the working group on asset recovery. The work of the working groups on review of implementation and technical assistance was folded into the new Implementation Review Group.

16.43 There are increasing requirements to support the work of the Conference and the working groups by way of constantly improving the comprehensive self-assessment checklist on the implementation of the Convention; developing guidelines on specific aspects of the Convention in

areas of prevention, criminalization, international cooperation and asset recovery; supporting the review of the implementation of the Convention; and following up on needs identified. In the area of asset recovery, in particular, where the Convention opens an entirely new arena of international law, the Conference and its working group have requested the Secretariat to, inter alia, provide good practices and guidelines, analyse various asset confiscation models, collect domestic legislation and establish a network of national asset recovery focal points.

16.44 As the rate of ratification of the Convention is faster than anticipated, more requests for legal advisory services for the incorporation of the provisions of the Convention into national legislation have been received and even more are expected. Forty additional legal assessment and advisory missions are expected to be conducted in the biennium 2012-2013.

16.45 Building on the momentum created by key political decisions taken by its first two sessions, the Conference adopted resolution 3/1 at its third session, whereby it decided to establish a full-fledged mechanism to assist it in the review of the implementation of the Convention.

16.46 In its resolution 3/1, the Conference also decided that the Implementation Review Group shall consider the resource requirements for the functioning of the mechanism for the biennium 2012-2013, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the first meeting of the Implementation Review Group, a proposed budget for the mechanism for the biennium 2012-2013. At its first meeting, held on 28 June and 2 July 2010, on the basis of the proposal made by the Secretary-General, the Implementation Review Group recommended that the budgetary requirements of the mechanism and its secretariat be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2012-2013 in accordance with the terms of reference annexed to resolution 3/1. It then requested the Secretary-General to include in his proposals for the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 the budgetary requirements for the full functioning of the mechanism, in accordance with the estimates included in document CAC/COSP/IRG/2010/5 (available from www.unodc.org).

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

16.47 The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (earlier entitled "United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders") meets every five years and provides a forum for (a) the exchange of views among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; (b) the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development; (c) the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice; (d) the provision of advice and comments on selected matters submitted to it by the Commission; and (e) the submission of suggestions for the consideration of the Commission regarding possible subjects for the programme of work. The Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010.

16.48 The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2006/26, requested UNODC to convene an intergovernmental group of experts, with equitable geographical representation, to develop a methodology for capturing lessons learned from the congresses, and to draft a report for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session. In its resolution 2010/18, the Council called upon the Commission to consider means of improving the efficiency of the process involved in the congresses.

16.49 Since its sixteenth session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has included a standing agenda item on the follow-up to the most recent congress and the preparations for the next one, enabling early engagement by the Commission. This mandate was reiterated by the Council in its decision 2010/243. Under the multi-year programme of work for the preparations, at

the first session of the Commission following a congress, the Commission transmits the outcomes and recommendations of that congress and begins consultations on the next one. At the second session, the Commission, through consultations, develops the theme and a list of substantive agenda items and topics for workshops, to be adopted at the third session of the Commission following a congress. Regional input would be sought thereafter.

16.50 The quinquennial crime congresses are a cross-divisional activity of UNODC with the lead role, in previous bienniums, falling to the Division of Treaty Affairs. The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in 2015. Preparatory activities for the Congress, particularly in connection with the organization and substantive servicing of five regional preparatory meetings in 2014 and the Congress itself in 2015, will be reviewed in the context of the proposed programme of the budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

Table 16.7 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Non-post	1 900.4	1 258.4	—	—
Total	**1 900.4**	**1 258.4**	**—**	**—**

16.51 Non-post resources totalling $1,258,400, reflecting a decrease of $642,000, will provide for the travel costs of the members of the two Commissions, the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the International Narcotics Control Board to attend their meetings. They will also provide for Board members to conduct local inquiries in accordance with article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The decreased requirement relates to the non-recurrent activities funded under the 2010-2011 budget, pertaining to the preparatory work and servicing of the Twelfth Congress, and the travel of representatives of the least developed countries to attend the Twelfth Congress.

B. Executive direction and management

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,479,500

16.52 The Executive Director is responsible for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control and crime prevention activities to ensure the coherence of actions within the programme and the coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system. In that capacity, the Executive Director participates in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Executive Director acts on behalf of the Secretary-General in fulfilling the responsibility that devolves upon him under the terms of international treaties and resolutions of United Nations organs relating to international drug control or crime prevention. The responsibilities are combined with those of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Office of the Executive Director is integrated with that of the Director-General and is supported with resources from the regular budget under part C of section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination.

16.53 The core functions of the Office of the Executive Director are (a) to assist the Executive Director in the overall executive direction and management of UNODC; (b) to facilitate inter-office cooperation in the implementation of workplans and administrative matters; (c) to ensure the

timely implementation of decisions and the coordination of inputs from all organizational units to the activities of the Office; and (d) to support the Executive Director in the overall leadership and coordination of the activities of UNODC with extensive research and advice on issues of policy, resources and results management.

16.54 The Office of the Executive Director also comprises the Independent Evaluation Unit responsible for planning and coordinating the evaluation activities of UNODC.

Table 16.8 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure full implementation of legislative mandates and compliance with United Nations policies and procedures with respect to the management of the programme of work and of staff and financial resources

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Programme of work is effectively managed	(a) Timely delivery of outputs and services *Performance measures* (*Percentage of the Office's workplan implemented in a timely manner*) 2008-2009: 98 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 98 per cent Target 2012-2013: 100 per cent *Performance measures* 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 90 per cent of the executive management decisions implemented Target 2012-2013: 93 per cent of the executive management decisions implemented
(b) Improved geographical representation and gender balance of staff	(b) (i) Increased percentage of recruitments of candidates from unrepresented or underrepresented Member States to geographical posts *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 6 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 20 per cent Target 2012-2013: 30 per cent

	(ii) Attain or maintain gender parity in the professional and higher categories *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 2 per cent point increase over the baseline, if the representation of women with appointments of one year or more in the Professional category, Director category or experts (L1-L7) is below 50 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 2 per cent point increase over the baseline, if the representation of women with appointments of one year or more in the Professional category, Director category or experts (L1-L7) is below 50 per cent Target 2012-2013: 4 per cent point increase over the baseline, if the representation of women with appointments of one year or more in the Professional category, Director category or experts (L1-L7) is below 50 per cent
(c) Identification of emerging issues that require attention by Member States	(c) Consistency in the number of occasions where Member States address issues that have been brought to their attention *Performance measures* (*Number of meetings at which issues have been brought to the attention of Member States*) 2008-2009: 25 meetings Estimate 2010-2011: 25 meetings Target 2012-2013: 25 meetings *Performance measures* (*Number of formal or informal policy papers presented to Member States*) 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 3 Target 2012-2013: 5

(d) Timely recruitment and placement of staff	(d) Reduction in the average number of days a Professional post remains vacant *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 129 days Estimate 2010-2011: 120 days Target 2012-2013: 120 days
(e) Enhanced policy coherence in the management of the activities of the United Nations	(e) Increase in the number of activities carried out in collaboration with other entities *Performance measures* (*Number of activities carried out in collaboration with other entities*) 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 3 Target 2012-2013: 5 *Performance measures* (*Number of other entities involved in the activities*) 2008-2009: not available Estimate 2010-2011: 3 Target 2012-2013: 5
(f) UNODC technical cooperation programmes evaluated according to United Nations Evaluation Group standards	(f) Number of in-depth evaluations, reports and normative tools produced and distributed in-house and to external stakeholders, including Member States *Performance measures* (*Number of in-depth evaluations produced annually*) 2008-2009: 0 Estimate 2010-2011: 2 Target 2012-2013: 2

Performance measures

(*Percentage of normative tools, including the Evaluation Policy and the Evaluation Handbook completed*)

2008-2009: 30 per cent

Estimate 2010-2011: 50 per cent

Target 2012-2013: 85 per cent

External factors

16.55 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) there are no delays in the recruitment of staff; (b) collaborating partners facilitate the timely delivery of outputs; and (c) sufficient extrabudgetary resources are made available to implement the programme of technical cooperation.

Outputs

16.56 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Effective management of UNODC;

(b) Implementation of the mandates of UNODC;

(c) Substantive input and contribution, including political advice and analysis, to the Secretary-General on drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues in the form of briefing material, statements and talking points;

(d) Advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society through speaking engagements, conferences, information dissemination, raising public awareness and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and forums as appropriate;

(e) Regular monitoring of the Office's divisions to ensure continued timely preparation and submission of documentation to the governing bodies;

(f) Provision of support to multilateral efforts in the field of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention, and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including at the regional level;

(g) Preparation, organization and substantive servicing of meetings and/or activities related to relevant governing bodies, conferences and meetings, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the Congress on Crime Prevention.

Table 16.9 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	522.5	1 345.2	1	4
Non-post	137.2	134.3	—	—
Subtotal	**659.7**	**1 479.5**	**1**	**4**
Extrabudgetary	2 843.1	2 896.9	6	5
Total	**3 502.8**	**4 376.4**	**7**	**9**

16.57 The amount of $1,479,500 provides for the post of the Executive Director (USG), the post of Chief of the Independent Evaluation Unit (P-5) redeployed from subprogramme 6 (Research and trend analysis); the post of Evaluation Officer (P-3) redeployed from subprogramme 4 (Justice); the proposed new post of Evaluation Officer (P-4); and non-post resources ($134,300) to enable the Office to carry out its functions. The increase of $819,800 is primarily due to the inward redeployment of one P-5 and one P-3 post and the proposed new P-4 post.

16.58 The proposed new Evaluation Officer (P-4) will lead, organize and manage in-depth evaluations; develop evaluation policy in accordance with international standards and best practices; manage the dissemination of evaluation reports; ensure that the evaluation portfolio is aligned with the strategic direction of UNODC; and develop the Office's capacity for self-evaluation through the provision of guidance to managers at headquarters and in the field.

16.59 The redeployed post of Evaluation Officer (P-3) will assist the Chief of the Independent Evaluation Unit and the P-4 Evaluation Officer in providing independent evaluations. The incumbent will contribute to in-depth evaluations; develop evaluation methodologies and normative tools; and support evaluation capacity development by providing substantive guidance to managers at headquarters and in the field.

16.60 The Office of the Executive Director is integrated with that of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. Resources for direct support of the combined offices are provided under part C of section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, while administrative support is provided under section 29F, United Nations Office at Vienna.

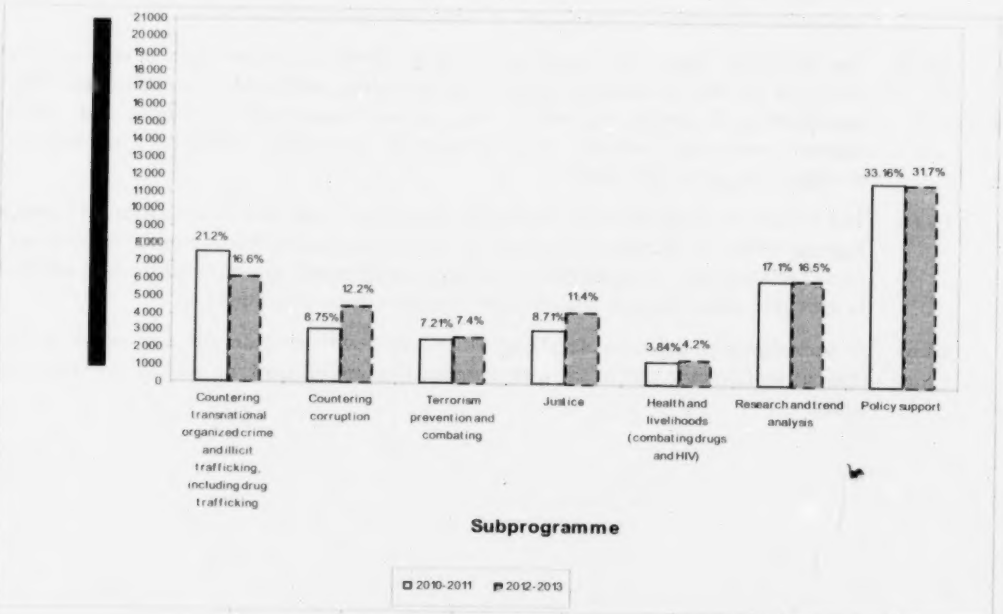
16.61 Extrabudgetary resources totalling $2,896,900 will provide for five posts in the Office of the Executive Director and in the Independent Evaluation Unit, as well as non-post resources in these areas.

C. Programme of work

Table 16.10 **Resource requirements by subprogramme**

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2010-2011	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2012-2013 (before recosting)	Posts 2010-2011	Posts 2012-2013
Regular budget				
1. Counter transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking	7 550.3	6 170.6	23	19
2. Countering corruption	3 111.5	4 533.7	14	15
3. Terrorism prevention and combating	2 563.7	2 743.8	8	9
4. Justice	3 096.6	4 255.2	10	15
5. Health and livelihoods (combating drugs and HIV)	1 365.5	1 553.0	4	5
6. Research and trend analysis	6 068.3	6 163.7	20	20
7. Policy support	11 787.2	11 831.7	42	42
Subtotal	**35 543.1**	**37 251.7**	**121**	**125**
Extrabudgetary	450 428.4	458 986.6	171	171
Total	**485 971.5**	**496 238.3**	**292**	**296**

Regular budget resource requirements by subprogramme



Subprogramme 1
Countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking

Resource requirements (before recosting): $6,170,600

16.62 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 1 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.11 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To promote effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation at the normative and operational levels of relevant international legal instruments

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Member States ratify the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto and enact domestic legislation in line with these instruments	(a) (i) Increased number of States parties ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 151 States parties Estimate 2010-2011: 157 States parties Target 2012-2013: 162 States parties (ii) Increased number of Member States ratifying the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 135 States parties Estimate 2010-2011: 140 States parties Target 2012-2013: 145 States parties (iii) Increased number of States parties ratifying the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 122 States parties Estimate 2010-2011: 130 States parties Target 2012-2013: 135 States parties

	(iv) Increased number of States parties ratifying the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 79 States parties Estimate 2010-2011: 95 States parties Target 2012-2013: 110 States parties
	(v) Increased number of Member States adopting domestic legislation to implement the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs and crime, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 80 States parties Estimate 2010-2011: 87 States parties Target 2012-2013: 100 States parties
(b) Member States are equipped to take effective action against transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms; and emerging policy issues as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 64/179	(b) (i) Increased number of countries receiving assistance from UNODC that develop and implement strategies and policies to prevent and combat transnational organized crime *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 75 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 85 countries Target 2012-2013: 86 countries
	(ii) Increased number of countries receiving assistance from UNODC that build capacity to combat the trafficking of illicit drugs *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 75 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 85 countries Target 2012-2013: 86 countries

(iii) Increased number of legal and/or operational tools and good practices on transnational organized crime brokered and/or supported by UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 8 legal and/or operational tools and good practices

Estimate 2010-2011: 6 legal and/or operational tools and good practices

Target 2012-2013: 4 legal and/or operational tools and good practices

(iv) Increased number of strategies and policies to prevent and combat human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, developed by countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 80 strategies and policies

Estimate 2010-2011: 85 strategies and policies

Target 2012-2013: 86 strategies and policies

(v) Increased number of strategies and policies to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, developed in countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 20 strategies and policies

Estimate 2010-2011: 26 strategies and policies

Target 2012-2013: 30 strategies and policies

(vi) Increased number of strategies and policies to prevent and combat money-laundering, confiscation of assets and financing of terrorism, developed by countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 45 strategies and policies

Estimate 2010-2011: 51 strategies and policies

Target 2012-2013: 52 strategies and policies

(vii) Increased number of regional initiatives developed through cooperation agreements brokered and/or supported by UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 5 regional initiatives

Estimate 2010-2011: 6 regional initiatives

Target 2012-2013: 7 regional initiatives

(viii) Increased number of Member States that have received training by UNODC on international judicial cooperation in criminal matters

Performance measures

2008-2009: 40 Member States

Estimate 2010-2011: 50 Member States

Target 2012-2013: 60 Member States

External factors

16.63 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are ready to accede to the United Nations conventions and treaties (drug control treaties, the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols) and to implement them;

(b) Member States are committed to and capable of complying with the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs and organized crime and illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and firearms, and fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including treaty mandated data;

(c) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs and crime;

(d) There are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance;

(e) Conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities.

Outputs

16.64 During the biennium, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly:

Parliamentary documentation: annual report on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2);

(ii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: plenary meetings and working group sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Commission (40);

b. Parliamentary documentation: background documents for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (8); reports on illicit drug trafficking trends for subsidiary bodies (8);

(iii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

Substantive servicing of meetings: sessions of the Commission (32); parallel meetings of the Committee of the Whole (24);

(iv) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East:

Parliamentary documentation: report on regional trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East and South-West and Central Asia (conference room paper) (2);

(v) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Latin America and the Caribbean:

Parliamentary documentation: report on regional drug trafficking trends in the American region (conference room paper) (2);

(vi) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Europe:

Parliamentary documentation: report on regional drug trafficking trends in Europe (conference room paper) (1);

(vii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Asia and the Pacific:

Parliamentary documentation: report on regional drug trafficking trends in Asia and the Pacific (conference room paper) (2);

(viii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Africa:

Parliamentary documentation: report on regional drug trafficking trends in Africa (conference room paper) (2);

(ix) Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and protocols thereto:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: Conference of the Parties one session of one week's duration meetings (20); working group on trafficking in persons (12); working group on review of the implementation of the Convention (5); meetings of the extended bureau of the Conference of the Parties (10); meeting on model provisions on new forms and dimensions of organized crime (1); open-ended intergovernmental working group on the review of implementation of the Convention (10); open-ended intergovernmental working group on firearms (4); open-ended intergovernmental working group on cultural property (6);

b. Parliamentary documentation: background documents for working groups (23); background documents for the Conference of the Parties and other relevant documentation (28); report of the working group on trafficking in human beings (1); report of the working group on international cooperation (1); report of the working group on technical assistance (1); report on the work of the Conference of the Parties (1); report on the work of the working group on review of the implementation of the Convention (1); report on the work of the working group on smuggling of migrants (1); reports on selected issues relating to the implementation of the Convention and its three protocols for the Conference of the Parties (4); documentation for the open-ended intergovernmental working group on firearms (4);

c. Ad hoc expert groups: expert group meeting to develop a digest of transnational organized crime cases (1); meetings of law enforcement advisers (2); expert group meeting to discuss the development of a computer-based training module on cash couriers (1); expert group meetings to discuss the progress in the implementation of container control programme activities (2); expert group meeting to examine the financial flows from maritime piracy (1); expert group meeting on smuggling by sea (1); expert group meeting to develop model legislative provisions to implement the Convention (1); global meeting of central authorities in international judicial cooperation (1); regional expert group meetings on technical issues of common regional concern on the implementation of the Convention (3); workshops on facilitating the development of regional networks (2); expert group meeting on needs assessment tools to combat smuggling of migrants (1); expert group meeting on assessment tools for criminal justice responses to address illicit trafficking in human organs (1); expert group meeting on law enforcement cooperation with civil society organizations on smuggling of migrants (1).

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: laws and regulations adopted by States parties to the drug control and organized crime conventions to implement those conventions (60); printing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and protocols thereto (1);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: advanced manual on container control (1); computer-based training module on cash couriers (1); financial flows from maritime piracy (1); journalist's manual on smuggling of migrants (1); model provisions relating to United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (1); needs assessment guide

on the criminal justice response to migrant smuggling (1); omnibus software survey (1); practical guide for practitioners to facilitate international and interregional cooperation for the purposes of confiscation in the context of fight against transnational organized crime (1); training manual on preventing and detecting firearms trafficking (1); report on cooperation between competent authorities and civil society organizations working to combat smuggling of migrants (1); report on interregional study on trafficking in human organs (1);

(iii) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: participation in meetings on improving judicial cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the European Police Office, EUROJUST, the European Judicial Network, the Council of Europe and the International Criminal Court (1);

(iv) Technical material: publication of studies and research on money-laundering (4); maintenance and development of website providing assistance for extradition and mutual legal assistance (1); maintenance of a secure website for competent authorities for judicial cooperation under the international drug and crime treaties, to access information on other competent authorities (1);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: missions to assist Member States with legal advice in the implementation of the firearms protocol (4); missions to assist Member States with technical advice on container control and supply chain security issues (10); missions to assist Member States with technical advice on drafting and implementing legislation to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (15); missions to assist Member States with technical advice on detecting and fighting trafficking in counterfeit medicines (4); provision of advisory services to countries on accession to and implementation of the drug control conventions and the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols (10); missions to assist Member States with technical advice on drafting and implementing anti-money-laundering legislation (1); missions to assist Member States with technical advice on law enforcement and implementation of the international drug and crime conventions (7); provision of advisory services to countries on the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols (1);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: regional or subregional workshops or meetings of law enforcement, legal, or financial intelligence unit personnel to promote best practices in countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (10); training courses, workshops or meetings of law enforcement personnel to enhance capabilities with regard to container control and risk management (20); training courses, workshops to assist officials in the technical implementation of the firearms protocol with regard to the detection and prevention of illicit trafficking in firearms (11); regional or subregional workshops or meetings of law enforcement, legal or financial sector personnel to promote best practices in anti-money-laundering (1); organization of and participation in international training activities, workshops and consultations on international cooperation in criminal matters (1); training on the implementation of the drugs, crime and corruption conventions and the relevant domestic legislation and arrangements (1);

(iii) Field projects: projects at the national, regional or international level to support the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants by building

knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training personnel (3); projects at the national, regional or international level to support (a) the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols; and (b) the fight against transnational organized crime through building knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of personnel (1).

Table 16.12 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 1**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	6 506.9	5 270.5	23	19
Non-post	1 043.4	900.1	—	—
Subtotal	**7 550.3**	**6 170.6**	**23**	**19**
Extrabudgetary	89 190.6	90 885.5	2	2
Total	**96 740.9**	**97 056.1**	**25**	**21**

16.65 The amount of $6,170,600, representing a net reduction of $1,379,700, would provide for 19 posts (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 7 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2/1 and 4 General Service (Other level)) ($5,270,500), and non-post resources ($900,100) relating to temporary assistance and overtime, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The net decrease of $1,236,400 under posts reflects outward redeployment of posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service (Other level)) in the context of UNODC realignment (E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13) to subprogramme 4, Justice, partially offset by a proposed new post of Senior Programme Manager for New and Emerging Crimes (P-5) and the proposed new post of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer for Combating Human Trafficking (P-4). The net decrease of $143,300 in non-post resources relates to decreases under consultants and experts and travel resulting from rationalizing the use of ad hoc experts.

16.66 The proposed new post of Senior Programme Manager for New and Emerging Crimes (P-5) is requested as a result of the ever-increasing variety of organized criminal activities. UNODC has sought to enhance the ability of States to respond to new and emerging forms of crime. The Conference Support Section of the Organized Crime Branch has played a key role in helping States face new threats such as cybercrime, piracy and trafficking in cultural property and in formulating an international response to these crimes. The incumbent will manage and direct the UNODC cybercrime programme in the light of the additional mandates on cybercrime which have resulted from the Congress on the Prevention of Crime and which will be further substantiated through the upcoming sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNODC, being the only global intergovernmental body working in crime prevention and criminal justice, and having the mandate to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, will take the lead in developing a global capacity-building action plan, involving key institutions and partners, as an effective means for States to build all-round and sustainable capacities with a view to stemming cybercrime. UNODC will cooperate with relevant organizations to provide technical assistance in that regard, in particular taking into account technical assistance programmes and legal instruments of other intergovernmental organizations. This cannot be undertaken within the approved staffing structure as the corresponding workload will demand resources far exceeding the level currently approved. Cybercrime has been covered in

UNODC, to date, by one staff member who must also attend to other tasks related to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. A full-time senior staff member is required for UNODC to manage and take the lead in the global plan of action and to mobilize other agencies and institutions in establishing long-term and sustainable capacities in developing countries to counter cybercrime. It is also possible that a cybercrime convention may be developed at the United Nations level.

16.67 A new post of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer for Combating Human Trafficking (P-4) is required for the law enforcement, illicit drugs and organized crime component of the Implementation and Support Section to respond to new mandates requesting UNODC to provide technical expertise and advisory services; plan, design, coordinate and liaise with Member States on substantive aspects of the prevention of trafficking in persons, and organize related workshops; and prepare technical publications, develop programmatic work and carry out other technical/operational activities in this thematic area. The request for post is consistent with Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/33, resolution 17/1 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and General Assembly resolutions 64/178 and 64/293 (United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons). The incumbent will lead and coordinate all work of the anti-human trafficking and migrant smuggling portfolio, lead the provision of substantive assistance to Member States, including the servicing of intergovernmental bodies, and lead in the analysis of information and data provided by Governments on anti-human trafficking activities in order to identify problems, patterns and trends with a view to providing better support to the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The incumbent will be responsible for the development of a strategic approach to helping Member States combat trafficking in persons; the crafting of policy to ensure that Member States comply with the trafficking protocol; the provision of technical advice for the development of activities contributing to the implementation of the trafficking protocol; the coordination and integration of programme elements with other relevant organizations active in the field; and the provision of substantive guidance to other experts, both at headquarters and in the field. UNODC coordinates United Nations efforts to combat trafficking in persons and acts as the chair of the Inter-Agency Cooperation Group against Trafficking in Persons and as the secretariat of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking.

16.68 Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $90,885,500 will provide for legal advisory services and other technical cooperation activities in support of counter-narcotic activities and the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Support is provided to Member States, under the overall guidance of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in the strengthening of their legal, institutional and operational capacities to implement the provisions of the Convention and its protocols at the domestic level and to cooperate internationally towards the establishment of a functional universal legal regime against transnational organized crime.

Subprogramme 2
Countering corruption

Resource requirements (before recosting): $4,533,700

16.69 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 2 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.13 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To prevent and combat corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent and fight corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	(a) Increased number of countries receiving national-level capacity-building assistance in corruption prevention, upon request of Member States *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 5 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 10 countries Target 2012-2013: 15 countries
(b) Enhanced decision-making and policy direction by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	(b) (i) Number of country review reports finalized through the Convention implementation review mechanism *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 0 country review reports Estimate 2010-2011: 40 country review reports Target 2012-2013: 80 country review reports (ii) Percentage of Members States participating in the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 60 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 80 per cent Target 2012-2013: 85 per cent

	(iii) Percentage of Member States participating in the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 60 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 80 per cent Target 2012-2013: not applicable (iv) More technical cooperation extended by UNODC, upon request of Member States *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 2 technical cooperation projects run by UNODC Estimate 2010-2011: 5 new technical cooperation projects run by UNODC Target 2012-2013: 10 new technical cooperation projects run by UNODC
(c) Improved capacity of Member States to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to address economic fraud and identity-related crime	(c) (i) Number of States parties ratifying and/or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption following assistance by UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 35 States parties Estimate 2010-2011: 10 States parties Target 2012-2013: 10 States parties (ii) Number of national anti-corruption strategies and/or action plans developed *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 7 Estimate 2010-2011: 10 Target 2012-2013: 12

	(iii) Number of countries drafting and/or revising domestic legislation to incorporate provisions of the Convention against Corruption with assistance from UNODC
	Performance measures
	2008-2009: 10
	Estimate 2010-2011: 10
	Target 2012-2013: 10

External factors

16.70 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are committed to preventing and combating corruption;

(b) Member States are ready to ratify/accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to implement its provisions;

(c) Member States are capable of complying with the provisions of the Convention, and fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including submission of treaty-mandated data;

(d) Member States are willing to strengthen judicial cooperation among themselves, especially in matters involving extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery;

(e) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to corruption;

(f) Timely and quality data and statistical information are provided by Member States;

(g) There are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources to assist Member States by delivering planned activities, and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance.

Outputs

16.71 During the biennium, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: Second Committee for matters relating to corruption and asset recovery (2); Third Committee for matters relating to corruption and economic crime (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin (2); report on the work of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2); inputs to the annual report on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (2);

(ii) Economic and Social Council:

Parliamentary documentation: inputs to the annual report on the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2);

(iii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

Parliamentary documentation: inputs to the report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC; report/note by the Secretariat on economic fraud and identity-related crime;

(iv) Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: session of the Conference of the States Parties (16); meetings of the Implementation Review Group (40); meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on asset recovery (20); meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on prevention (20);

b. Parliamentary documentation: report of the session of the Conference of the States Parties (1); background documents of the session of the Conference of the States Parties (18); reports of the meetings of the Implementation Review Group (4); background documents for the meetings of the implementation review group (100), including executive summaries of country review reports (80); thematic reports of the implementation review mechanism (4), regional reports of the implementation review mechanism (10); other background documents of the Implementation Review Group (6); reports of the meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on asset recovery (2); background documents for the meetings of the working group on asset recovery (12); reports of the meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on prevention (2); background documents for the meetings of the working group on prevention (12);

Other services provided:

Ad hoc expert groups: expert group meetings on identity-related crime (3); expert group meetings on sectoral approaches of anti-corruption measures (3);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: legislative guide for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1); technical guide for the implementation of the Convention (1); *travaux préparatoires* of the Convention (1); rules of procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention (1); background resources for the implementation review mechanism of the Convention (terms of reference, guidelines for governmental experts and blueprint for the country reports) (1);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: publications on specific aspects of asset recovery (3); guidelines on e-government (including e-procurement) (1); guidelines on the establishment of anti-corruption agencies (1); booklet on sectoral approaches of anti-corruption measures (1);

(iii) Technical material: maintenance of a database of laws and jurisprudence as well as non-legal knowledge relevant to the Convention, including for issues related to asset recovery;

(iv) Promotion of legal instruments: provision of legal and other related advisory services for the ratification and implementation of the Convention (1); training of experts on the implementation review mechanism (10 regional workshops) (10); analysis of self-

assessment responses received regarding the Convention and supplementary information (80 per biennium); country visits of the implementation review mechanism (80); contribution to drafting of country review reports of the implementation review mechanism (80); analysis of country reports and preparation of executive summaries of country reports of the implementation review mechanism (80); preparation of thematic reports and regional addenda of the implementation review mechanism (12); list of governmental experts participating in the implementation review process, updated annually (up to 15 experts each from a current total of 151 States parties; projected total for the biennium: 160); Convention-related technical assistance needs matrix, updated annually (1); database of pool of experts for the provision of technical assistance related to the Convention (1); database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities (1);

(v) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: participation in governance structure of the Global Compact and in the inter-agency meetings of the Global Compact, and in particular the tenth meeting of the working group on corruption; organization of United Nations inter-agency coordination meetings on corruption-related issues;

(vi) Contribution to joint outputs: inter-agency coordination and liaison through participation in relevant coordination meetings of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the World Bank and the network of crime prevention and criminal justice institutes on matters related to corruption and economic crime;

(c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary/regular budget):

(i) Advisory services: provision of advisory services to countries on accession to and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (10); provision of advisory services relating to comprehensive needs assessment using the self-assessment checklist for the Convention (5);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: national, subregional and interregional workshops and training courses on the Convention (5);

(iii) Field projects: projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support the ratification and implementation of the Convention; projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support combating corruption.

Table 16.14 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 2**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	2 782.8	4 220.7	14	15
Non-post	328.7	313.0	—	—
Subtotal	**3 111.5**	**4 533.7**	**14**	**15**
Extrabudgetary	27 031.9	27 545.5	—	—
Total	**30 143.4**	**32 079.2**	**14**	**15**

16.72 The amount of $4,533,700 provides for 15 posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 P-2/1 and 2 General Service (Other level)) ($4,220,700) and non-post resources ($313,000) covering, inter alia, temporary

assistance, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The increase for posts ($1,437,900) relates to the delayed impact of 9 new posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2/1, 1 General Service (Other level)) approved for 2010-2011 and the proposed inward redeployment of one P-4 Programme Manager post from subprogramme 4, Justice, as a result of the UNODC realignment. The decrease in non-post resources of $15,700 relates to the redeployment of computer maintenance to the information technology section of programme support.

16.73 Extrabudgetary resources of $27,545,500 will complement the regular budget resources to implement a broad set of advisory services, training courses, seminars and workshops as well as field projects to meet the requirements of Member States for support in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Subprogramme 3
Terrorism prevention and combating

Resource requirements (before recosting): $2,743,800

16.74 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 3 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.15 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism is implemented by countries in accordance with the rule of law

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent terrorism in accordance with the rule of law	(a) Number of countries receiving national-level capacity-building assistance in terrorism prevention and combating *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 80 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 85 countries Target 2012-2013: 85 countries
(b) Improved capacity of Member States to implement the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention, combating and suppression of terrorism, as well as relevant Security Council resolutions, in pursuance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	(b) (i) Increased number of criminal justice officials trained on the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 2,900 Estimate 2010-2011: 2,800 Target 2012-2013: 3,000

(ii) Increased number (cumulative since 2003) of ratifications of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism by countries that received counter-terrorism technical assistance from UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 515

Estimate 2010-2011: 550

Target 2012-2013: 580

(iii) Increased number (cumulative since 2003) of countries revising domestic counter-terrorism legislation, drawing on the assistance of UNODC

Performance measures

2008-2009: 67

Estimate 2010-2011: 70

Target 2012-2013: 75

External factors

16.75 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) Member States are ready to become party to the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism; (b) Member States are capable of complying with the provisions of the relevant conventions and protocols, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Security Council resolutions pertaining to counter-terrorism; (c) Member States are willing to strengthen judicial cooperation among themselves with respect to counter-terrorism; (d) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the governing bodies related to terrorism; and (e) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance.

Outputs

16.76 During the biennium, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly:

a. Parliamentary documentation: contributions to the annual report on measures to eliminate international terrorism (2); contribution to the report on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (1); reports on specific issues pertaining to technical assistance for combating terrorism (2); contributions to the annual report on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (2);

b. Substantive servicing of meetings: substantive servicing of meetings of the Sixth Committee for matters relating to terrorism (4); substantive servicing of meetings of the Third Committee for matters related to terrorism (2); review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (1);

(ii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

Parliamentary documentation: report on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (2);

(iii) Ad hoc expert groups (regular budget/extrabudgetary): expert group meeting on the collection and analysis of concrete cases which relate to the links between terrorism and other forms of transnational crime, in particular the financing of terrorism through illicit trafficking in drugs and other commodities (1); expert group meeting on legal issues related to the interplay between international criminal law, including counter-terrorism law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law (1); expert group meeting on criminal justice approaches to countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes: identification of legal good practices; expert group meeting on legal challenges posed by the implementation of the universal legal regime against terrorism: legal issues related to addressing transport security (aviation-related and maritime terrorism) (1); regional expert group meetings on technical issues of common regional concern in enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters at the regional/subregional level, taking into consideration the different legal systems (common law, civil law or mixed systems) of countries within the same region or subregion, with respect to the implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism (2); regional expert group meetings on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and its financing, looking at comparative experiences in the investigation of concrete cases, special investigative techniques and the mechanism of international cooperation in criminal matters (2);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Non-recurrent publications: technical publication on the interplay between international criminal law, including counter-terrorism law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law (1); brochures on delivering counter-terrorism assistance (2); technical publication on specific thematic issues of counter-terrorism, such as aviation-related and maritime terrorism (1); technical publication on specific thematic issues of counter-terrorism and criminal justice proceedings (1); technical publication on specific challenges faced in assisting Member States with the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (1); technical publication on specific thematic issues of counter-terrorism, such as criminal justice approaches to countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes (1); technical publication on specific thematic issues of counter-terrorism, such as financing of terrorism (1); compendiums of bilateral, regional and international agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance for criminal justice officials in a region/subregion; regional analytical studies on specific issues of counter-terrorism legislation and capacity-building of criminal justice systems for implementing counter-terrorism legislation; technical publication on legal cases which relate to the links between terrorism and other forms of transnational crime, in particular the financing of terrorism through illicit trafficking in drugs and other commodities; technical publication on specific thematic issues of counter-terrorism, such as related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism;

(ii) Technical material: expanded coverage and regular updating of the database on counter-terrorism laws with relevant source materials; further development of a virtual online training platform for courses on specialized legal aspects of counter-terrorism; further development of tools for online training of trainers courses to be used in delivering technical assistance;

(iii) Promotion of legal instruments: promoting the ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism by Member States, including the 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention) and the Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;

(iv) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: coordination and participation in meetings of international, regional and subregional organizations active in the area of counter-terrorism, including the European Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, INTERPOL, the European Police Office, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the OAS Committee against Terrorism, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the Palestine Investment Fund, Southern African Development Community, the Economic Community of West African States, the Economic Community of Central African States, the League of Arab States, the G8 Counter-Terrorism Action Group, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Intergovernmental Agency of la Francophonie (16); inter-agency coordination and liaison on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including participation in meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, informal briefings of Member States by the Task Force and meetings with members of the Task Force (including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank) (10);

(v) Contribution to joint outputs (regular budget/extrabudgetary): partnership with academic institutions and national professional training institutes to promote professional legal training on counter-terrorism issues for building up legal counter-terrorism expertise;

(c) Technical cooperation:

(i) Advisory services (regular budget/extrabudgetary): provision of advisory services, upon request, on the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments relating to the prevention of terrorism and for strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops (extrabudgetary): national, subregional and interregional workshops on selected technical issues in combating terrorism (46); training courses and workshops on the international legal framework to counter terrorism (24);

(iii) Field projects (extrabudgetary): expanded level of activities under the rolling Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism to build expertise, reinforce institutional capacity and train criminal justice officials; expanded activities under specific counter-terrorism country and regional programmes to build expertise, reinforce institutional capacity and train criminal justice officials.

Table 16.16 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 3**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	2 334.2	2 514.7	8	9
Non-post	229.5	229.1	—	—
Subtotal	**2 563.7**	**2 743.8**	**8**	**9**
Extrabudgetary	11 701.2	11 923.4	—	—
Total	**14 264.9**	**14 667.2**	**8**	**9**

16.77 The amount of $2,743,800 provides for 9 posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) ($2,514,700) and non-post requirements ($229,100), including consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The net increase in post resources of $180,500 reflects one proposed new post of Programme Officer-Transport Terrorist Offences (P-4).

16.78 The proposed post of Programme Officer-Transport Terrorist Offences (P-4) is to provide specialized expertise on the legal and criminal justice aspects with regard to transport-related offences covered by the international legal instruments against terrorism, including the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (both of which entered into force in July 2010); plan and implement focused activities for promoting the ratification and effective implementation of the relevant instruments; provide advisory services related to the two new legal instruments adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on Aviation Security on 10 September 2010, namely the Beijing Convention designed to replace the 1971 Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation and its 1988 airport protocol and the Beijing Protocol designed to replace the 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

16.79 Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $11,923,400 are expected to complement the regular budget resources through the provision of legal advisory and technical assistance services to Member States. Overall special priority will be given to (a) UNODC legal assistance with regard to the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism and (b) capacity-building of national criminal justice systems to apply the provisions of the legal regime against terrorism in full conformity with the principles of the rule of law and human rights.

Subprogramme 4
Justice

Resource requirements (before recosting): $4,255,200

16.80 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 4 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.17 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of Member States to develop and maintain fair, humane and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments	(a) (i) Increased number of criminal justice reform initiatives undertaken in countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 22 criminal justice reform initiatives Estimate 2010-2011: 35 criminal justice reform initiatives Target 2012-2013: 45 criminal justice reform initiatives (ii) Increased number of countries utilizing tools, manuals and training materials for improving criminal justice procedures and practices *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 10 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 30 countries Target 2012-2013: 45 countries (iii) Number of United Nations standards and norms relevant to specific areas of crime prevention and criminal justice developed or updated by countries with the support of UNODC *Performance measures* (*Cumulative number of standards and norms*) 2008-2009: 57 Estimate 2010-2011: 61 Target 2012-2013: 63

(b) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent crime in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments	(b) (i) Increased number of countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes for crime prevention, particularly in the area of urban crime and violence prevention *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 5 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 10 countries Target 2012-2013: 15 countries (ii) Increased number of countries utilizing tools, manuals and training materials for developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes for crime prevention, particularly in the area of urban crime and violence prevention *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 2 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 10 countries Target 2012-2013: 20 countries

External factors

16.81 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) Member States are committed to developing new standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice or updating and reviewing existing ones; (b) Member States are capable of applying United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice; (c) Member States are committed to developing and implementing domestic crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies, policies and plans; (d) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance; and (e) conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities.

Outputs

16.82 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (extrabudgetary):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Parliamentary documentation: report on the development and implementation of regional and country programmes (2);

(ii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

a. Parliamentary documentation: report on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women; report on the use and

application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

b. Ad hoc expert groups: expert group meeting on access to legal aid in criminal justice systems; expert group meeting to develop best practices for crime prevention strategies; expert group meeting to develop best practices for criminal justice reform; expert group meeting to develop best practices for social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders; intergovernmental expert group meeting to follow up on the Salvador Declaration;

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: criminal justice handbook series (4);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: Justice Section brochure (six United Nations official languages) (1);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: provision of advisory services to countries on crime prevention and criminal justice (10);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice (6);

(iii) Field projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to address other specific issues in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Table 16.18 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 4**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	2 845.8	4 058.0	10	15
Non-post	250.8	197.2	—	—
Subtotal	**3 096.6**	**4 255.2**	**10**	**15**
Extrabudgetary	116 307.0	118 516.9	141	141
Total	**119 403.6**	**122 772.1**	**151**	**156**

16.83 The amount of $4,255,200, representing a net increase of $1,158,600 would provide for 15 posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 4 General Service (Other level)) ($4,058,000) and non-post resources ($197,200) relating to temporary assistance and overtime, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The net increase of $1,212,200 under posts reflects inward redeployment of six posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 1 General Service (Other level)) from subprogramme 1; the outward redeployment of one P-4 post to subprogramme 2 in the context of UNODC realignment (E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13); and one proposed new post of Penal Reform Officer (P-4) partially offset by the redeployment one P-3 post to executive direction and management. The decrease in non-post resources of $53,600 reflects primarily decreases in consultants and experts related to a rationalization of needs.

16.84 The Penal Reform Officer (P-4) will lead the efforts of the Justice Section in (a) developing UNODC policies and strategies and supporting revision, updating and implementation of relevant United Nations standards and norms (particularly the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment

of Prisoners, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules); (b) developing UNODC tools and manuals and providing training in the area of penal reform; (c) providing specialized advisory services to countries in the area of penal reform, including sentencing reform, alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice programmes and prison management; and (d) supporting joint programming with Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs in post-conflict settings, UNDP and other agencies.

16.85 Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $118,516,900 would complement the regular budget resources and provide the bulk of the funding for this subprogramme with the provision for 141 posts (39 Professional and 102 General Service). During the biennium 2012-2013, extrabudgetary resources are expected to have a continued impact on the achievement of the programme and its operationalization. In particular, technical cooperation activities will continue to be funded largely from extrabudgetary resources. Extrabudgetary resources are also necessary to complement regular budget resources for activities at headquarters, including development of tools and manuals, provision of training, advisory and programming missions as well as provision of specialized expertise.

Subprogramme 5
Health and livelihoods (Combating drugs and HIV)

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,553,000

16.86 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 5 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.19 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To sustainably reduce the vulnerability to drug use, drug dependence, HIV/AIDS and illicit crop cultivation of individuals in the community, in prison settings and among individuals who might be or have been trafficked

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased implementation at the national level of evidence-based services related to drug use in the community	(a) (i) Increased number of countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC that are implementing evidence-based drug use prevention interventions in line with principles of effectiveness *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 8 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 12 countries Target 2012-2013: 16 countries

	(ii) Increased number of countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC that are implementing interventions on drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration in line with principles of effectiveness *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 25 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 30 countries Target 2012-2013: 35 countries (iii) Increased number of countries that have developed, adopted and implemented strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to drug users, including injecting drug users *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 20 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 30 countries Target 2012-2013: 35 countries
(b) Individuals living in prison settings being less vulnerable to drug use and HIV/AIDS	(b) (i) Number of countries assisted by UNODC that have established and/or scaled up legislation, strategies, training and awareness-raising in relation to drug dependence in the criminal justice system, upon request of the Member State *Performance measures* 2008-2009: Not applicable Estimate 2010-2011: 5 countries Target 2012-2013: 5 countries (ii) Number of countries assisted by UNODC that have developed, adopted and implemented HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support policies and programmes integrated in a recovery-oriented continuum of care in the criminal justice system, upon request of the Member State

	Performance measures 2008-2009: 10 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 15 countries Target 2012-2013: 20 countries
(c) Individuals who might be or have been trafficked being less vulnerable to drug use and HIV/AIDS	(c) Increased number of countries that have developed, adopted and implemented strategies and programmes on drug use and HIV/AIDS as related to human trafficking *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 5 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 10 countries Target 2012-2013: 15 countries
(d) Improved capacity of Member States to design, implement, monitor and evaluate sustainable crop control strategies through alternative development or preventive alternative development and to provide sustainable livelihoods to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime as a result of social and economic marginalization	(d) (i) Increased number of Member States that have developed and implemented sustainable illicit crop control strategies concurrent with national development programmes *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 9 Estimate 2010-2011: 8 Target 2012-2013: 8 (ii) Number of Member States assisted by UNODC that have made relevant basic social and economic services available to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime *Performance measures* 2008-2009: Not applicable Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 6 (iii) Number of Member States that have incorporated environmental conservation programmes addressing illegal logging and wildlife poaching into sustainable crop control strategies

Performance measures

2008-2009: 0

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 8

External factors

16.87 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) timely and reliable data and statistical information are provided by Member States; (b) Member States are committed to eliminating illicit cultivation, trafficking, money-laundering, human trafficking, organized crime, corruption, drug use and drug dependence, as well as related HIV/AIDS and deprivation and marginalization; (c) conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities; and (d) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources to assist Member States in meeting mandated activities.

Outputs

16.88 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods (2); meetings on issues related to drug use, HIV and AIDS (2); meetings on issues related to drug demand reduction and related measures (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: note on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the programme coordinating board of UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS (1); report on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments and drug-related measures contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (2); report on the implementation of Commission resolution 49/4 on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users (1); reports on sustainable livelihoods as mandated by Commission resolutions and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action (2);

(ii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings on issues related to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in prison settings (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports to the Commission on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments and drug-related measures contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action (2); reports mandated by Commission resolutions and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action (2); report to the Commission on the implementation of its resolution 49/4 (1); note to the Commission on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission and the programme coordinating board of UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS;

c. Substantive servicing of meetings: programme coordinating board of UNAIDS on issues related to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among drug users and in prison and other closed settings (4);

d. Ad hoc expert groups: meeting of expert group to identify gender strategy for alternative development programming (1); expert group meeting on first-line basic assistance services for marginalized populations groups vulnerable to drug dependence and criminal activities (1); technical consultation on evidence-based and ethical interventions for the treatment and care of drug dependence in children and adolescents (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Non-recurrent publications: guidelines on evidence-based and ethical interventions for the treatment and care of drug dependence in children and adolescents (1); guidelines on evidence-based and ethical interventions for the prevention of drug use (1); guidelines for first-line basic assistance services for marginalized population groups vulnerable to drug dependence and criminal activities (1);

(ii) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: programme coordinating board of UNAIDS on issues related to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among drug users and in prison and other closed settings (4);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: technical consultations on evidence-based and ethical interventions for the prevention of drug use; technical consultations with United Nations agencies and other regional organizations to promote and advocate evidence-based prevention and treatment and advisory services to assist Member States in the development of evidence-based prevention and treatment systems (4); substantive and technical support on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods to Member States and other relevant organizations and agencies (10); missions to assist Member States with technical advice on alternative development (2); substantive and technical support on HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support to Member States (80); technical consultation on developing a comprehensive package for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in prison and other closed settings; technical consultation on developing a comprehensive package for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for non-injecting drug users, particularly stimulant users;

(ii) International workshop on alternative development co-organized with the Government of Thailand;

(iii) Field projects: projects at the global, regional and national level to support Member States in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating activities for evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (25); projects at the global, regional and national level to support Member States in implementing global, regional and national-level projects in alternative development and sustainable livelihoods (10); projects at the global, regional and national level to support Member States in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating activities addressing HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among drug users and in prison settings (13).

Table 16.20 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 5**

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2010-2011	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2012-2013 (before recosting)	Posts 2010-2011	Posts 2012-2013
Regular budget				
Post	1 094.2	1 328.2	4	5
Non-post	271.3	224.8	—	—
Subtotal	**1 365.5**	**1 553.0**	**4**	**5**
Extrabudgetary	173 886.4	177 190.3	1	1
Total	**175 251.9**	**178 743.3**	**5**	**6**

16.89 The amount of $1,553,000 provides for 5 posts (1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) ($1,328,200) and non-post requirements ($224,800), including general temporary assistance, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The net increase in post resources reflects one proposed new post of Chief, Drug Prevention and Health Branch (D-1) ($234,000), partially offset by reductions in non-post resources ($46,500) for general temporary assistance, ad hoc experts and travel.

16.90 The Chief, Drug Prevention and Health Branch (D-1) assists the Director in preparing the work programme of the Branch, determining substantive priorities and allocating resources; implements the substantive work programme of the Branch, overseeing the management of activities; leads and supervises the review, appraisal and promotion of evidence-based practices, including the preparation of related technical publications; leads, coordinates and oversees the preparation of reports for presentation to intergovernmental bodies such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; coordinates the work carried out by the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section, the HIV/AIDS Section and the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit and by other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, by acting as the focal point for inter-agency joint programming with WHO on drug dependence treatment and care, with ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF on drug use prevention and with UNAIDS on HIV among drug users and in prison settings; manages and guides the development, planning, implementation and evaluation of the UNODC programme and operational activities on health and livelihoods issues, focusing specifically on drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment and care, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support in the context of drug use, prison settings and people vulnerable to human trafficking and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, with a view to assisting Member States, their governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations as well as other interested parties to implement the international conventions and other international legal instruments. The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem serves as the guiding document for this post.

16.91 Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $177,190,300 will complement the regular budget resources and provide the bulk of the funding for this subprogramme and provide funds for technical cooperation and advisory services to Member States on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, drug treatment and prevention systems and technical support on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods. In addition, extrabudgetary funds provide for field projects at the global, regional and national level to support Member States in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating activities for evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Subprogramme 6
Research and trend analysis

Resource requirements (before recosting): $6,163,700

16.92 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objectives will be achieved by focused interventions in the following main substantive areas: (a) providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime; (b) analysing the evolution of transnational drugs and crime issues to help identify threats and priorities; (c) providing guidance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories and forensic institutions; and (d) expanding the evidence base for policymaking. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 6 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.21 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure effective international community response to drugs, crime and terrorism based on sound understanding and knowledge of thematic and cross-thematic trends

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge of trends, including emerging trends in drugs and specific crime issues, available to Member States and the international community	(a) (i) Increased number of research publications downloaded from the UNODC website *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 1.5 million Estimate 2010-2011: 2.0 million Target 2012-2013: 2.2 million (ii) Increased number of references to research publications of UNODC website *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 1,200 references Estimate 2010-2011: 2,000 references Target 2012-2013: 2,500 references (iii) Increased number of downloads of online statistical data provided by UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 42,386 downloads Estimate 2010-2011: 46,600 downloads Target 2012-2013: 50,600 downloads

(b) Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet appropriate professional standards, including increased use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making	(b) (i) Increased percentage of institutions in receipt of assistance from UNODC reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 80 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 82 per cent Target 2012-2013: 85 per cent (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercise *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 110 laboratories Estimate 2010-2011: 115 laboratories Target 2012-2013: 120 laboratories (iii) Increased percentage of laboratories in receipt of assistance from UNODC reporting participation in and/or use of forensic data for inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial and health authorities and/or trend analyses *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 70 per cent Estimate 2010-2011: 75 per cent Target 2012-2013: 80 per cent

External factors

16.93 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) sufficient data on drugs and crime are available and reported by Member States; (b) Governments that have the establishment or improvement of forensic and scientific capacity high on their list of priorities are committed to forensic best practice implementation and integrate forensic science laboratories into the national drug control and crime prevention framework; (c) national laboratories have quality assurance high on their agenda and have relevant support from higher institutional levels; (d) national laboratories cooperate with each other and with relevant authorities (e.g. law enforcement, regulatory and health) within and between countries and with UNODC; (e) Member States continue to support integrated thematic programming by increasing voluntary contributions at the programmatic level; and (f) there are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources.

Outputs

16.94 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs: parliamentary documentation: annual report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, based on responses to annual reports questionnaire and supplemental information provided by Governments (2);

(ii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

a. Parliamentary documentation: annual report on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey and supplementary information provided by Governments (2);

b. Ad hoc expert groups: annual meetings of the International Standing Panel on Forensics (2); expert group meeting on regional United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime threat assessments to support the development and implementation of regional programmes (1); expert group meeting on drugs and crime statistics (1); expert group meetings related to drug/precursor analysis and forensic support in drug control and crime prevention (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Recurrent publications: biannual seizure reports (4); *Bulletin on Narcotics* (annual) (2); *Forum on Crime and Society* (annual) (2); *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (1); update on the Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme (4); international statistics on crime based on responses to the annual crime trend survey (2); international statistics on illicit drugs based on responses to the annual report questionnaire (2); manuals/guidelines on procedural approaches and analytical methods for identification and analysis of controlled substances/forensic analysis, and practical laboratory procedures and best practices (2); reprinted or revised manuals or guidelines on methods for the identification and analysis of controlled drugs/forensic analysis (2); technical publication on the state of crime and justice in the world (1); *World Drug Report* (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: studies and technical notes on illicit drugs and specific crime issues (2);

(iii) Technical material: implementation of national monitoring systems and publication of illicit crop monitoring surveys (10); implementation of quality assurance programme and publication of related reports (8); provision of approximately 1,000 reference samples to national drug testing laboratories (2); provision of approximately 400 drug and precursor testing and crime scene investigation kits to national authorities (2); scientific and technical notes (1); selected bibliographies and articles on the identification and analysis of controlled drugs, chemicals and precursors (4); training module on drug/precursor analysis and forensic support in drug control and crime prevention (1);

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: expert advice to Member States on drugs and crime surveys (illicit crop monitoring, crime victim surveys, etc.) (4); high-quality scientific support, information and advice to Governments, national and international organizations and institutions on a wide range of scientific and technical issues (2);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: regional and subregional workshops or meetings of heads of forensic laboratories, law enforcement officers and judicial authorities to promote collaboration between laboratory services and agencies involved in drug control and crime prevention (2); training courses/study tours for forensic scientists (2);

(iii) Field projects: national and regional projects related to strengthening and/or establishment of national forensic laboratories (2).

Table 16.22 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 6**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	5 464.9	5 556.7	20	20
Non-post	603.4	607.0	—	—
Subtotal	**6 068.3**	**6 163.7**	**20**	**20**
Extrabudgetary	23 743.8	24 195.0	16	16
Total	**29 812.1**	**30 358.7**	**36**	**36**

16.95 The amount of $6,163,700 provides for 20 posts (1 D-2, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 4 General Service (Other level)) ($5,556,700) and non-post requirements ($607,000), including general temporary assistance, consultants and experts, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses and supplies and materials. The net increase in post resources of $91,800 reflects the delayed impact of two new posts approved for the biennium 2010-2011 (1 P-5, 1 P-3) and one proposed new post of Research Management Officer, Trafficking in Persons (P-4) partially offset by the outward redeployment of a P-5 post to take the position of Chief of the Evaluation Unit; and a net increase in non-post costs of $3,600.

16.96 The General Assembly, in its resolution 64/293, adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. In paragraph 60 of the Plan of Action, the Secretary-General was requested, as a matter of priority, to strengthen the capacity of UNODC to collect information and report biennially, starting in 2012, on global trends of trafficking in persons. This new mandate requires research management capacity at the P-4 level to lead the development of data collection, research and analysis on patterns of trafficking in persons and flows at the national, regional and international levels and the preparation of the requested biennial report. The P-4 Research Management Officer will be the lead researcher on trafficking in persons and will also be responsible for driving and supporting the development of the research on trafficking in persons.

16.97 Extrabudgetary resources of $24,195,000 would complement the regular budget resources and provide the bulk of the subprogramme's activities. A total of 16 posts are funded from extrabudgetary resources (4 Professional, 12 General Service). They are used to supplement or expand core activities funded from the regular budget for research and trend analysis on the drugs and crime phenomenon such as the publication of the annual *World Drug Report* and the preparation of high-profile global and regional threat assessments and thematic studies on drugs and crime. In the laboratory and scientific sector, extrabudgetary resources supplement those regular budget funds required to implement core activities by providing a significant part of the funds required to implement normative and technical cooperation activities designed to assist Governments in complying with treaty provisions, building forensic capacity and improving the

performance of those professionals responsible for providing scientific support at the national level. Extrabudgetary resources are also used to supplement or expand on core activities funded from the regular budget for standardization of forensic capabilities, quality laboratory data generation and promoting the use of scientific and forensic findings in strategic operations.

Subprogramme 7
Policy support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $11,831,700

16.98 Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objectives will be achieved by (a) developing normative results-based management frameworks for programming purposes; (b) conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private-sector entities to mobilize resources; (c) reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media; (d) carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities with emphasis on key stakeholders in the substantive areas, such as drugs, corruption and human trafficking and smuggling of migrants; (e) coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; and (f) support to policymaking organs. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 7 of programme 13 of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Table 16.23 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate policy and operational responses on issues related to drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice and the work of the International Narcotics Control Board

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, and by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	(a) (i) Number of members of the extended bureaux of the Commissions expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat *Performance measures* (*Commission on Narcotic Drugs*) 2008-2009: 11 out of 12 members Estimate 2010-2011: 9 out of 12 members Target 2012-2013: 9 out of 12 members *Performance measures* (*Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*)

	2008-2009: 9 out of 12 members Estimate 2010-2011: 9 out of 12 members Target 2012-2013: 9 out of 12 members (ii) Thematic programmes reviewed and endorsed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 2 thematic programmes Estimate 2010-2011: 6 thematic programmes Target 2012-2013: 8 thematic programmes
(b) Enhanced quality of services provided for implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board	(b) Increased number of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 75 members Estimate 2010-2011: 80 members Target 2012-2013: 85 members
(c) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(c) Increased number of unique visitors to the website of UNODC *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 175,247 per month Estimate 2010-2011: 195,000 per month Target 2012-2013: 213,000 per month
(d) Increased support for national drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice activities	(d) Increased number of partnership and funding agreements with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities *Performance measures* 2008-2009: 610 agreements Estimate 2010-2011: 575 agreements Target 2012-2013: 600 agreements

(e) More activities to mobilize resources to meet this objective	(e) Increased quantity of donations *Performance measures* 2008-2009: $466 million (610 donations) Estimate 2010-2011: $426 million (575 donations) Target 2012-2013: $450 million (600 donations)

External factors

16.99 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) Member States are ready to participate fully in the work of the Commissions, including their regular and reconvened sessions and intersessional meetings, and to follow up on the implementation of relevant resolutions adopted by those bodies; (b) there are no significant shortfalls in resources required for timely delivery of services; (c) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism; and (d) Member States continue to support the implementation of results-based management in UNODC.

Outputs

16.100 During the biennium 2012-2013, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly: parliamentary documentation: report on international cooperation to address the world drug problem (2); report on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (2); report on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (2);

(ii) Economic and Social Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings of the Economic and Social Council (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2); annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board (2); report on the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2);

(iii) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: plenary meetings in the reconvened session of the Commission (4); intersessional meetings of the bureau of the Commission (12); plenary meetings and working group sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Commission (90); intersessional meetings of the Commission for permanent missions (10); meetings of the Committee of the Whole (16); plenary meetings of the Commission (32);

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Office (2); annual reports on the meetings of the five subsidiary bodies of the Commission (2); annual reports on changes in the scope of control of substances (2);

(iv) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: plenary meetings in the reconvened session of the Commission (4); intersessional meetings of the bureau of the Commission (12); meetings of the Commission (32); parallel meetings of the Committee of the Whole (24); intersessional meetings of the Commission for permanent missions (10) (66);

b. Parliamentary documentation: report on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (2);

(v) International Narcotics Control Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings of the Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates (120);

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report on changes in the scope of control of substances (2); reports for Project Prism, an international initiative to prevent the diversion of chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and Project Cohesion, international initiative to prevent the diversion of chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of cocaine and heroin (8); technical publications on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and supplements, such as estimates of narcotic drugs, as well as any other reports that the Board may decide to publish (6); reports on articles 14, 19 and 22, respectively, of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 conventions (4); reports on evaluation of follow-up actions by Governments to Board missions (4); reports on Board missions and specific studies (30); reports on the functioning of international control over the licit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the estimates system for narcotic drugs and the assessment system for psychotropic substances and some precursor chemicals (8); reports on analysis of data to identify new developments in illicit drug manufacture and evaluation of chemicals (precursors) (4); reports on intersessional developments (4); reports on the evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments (4);

c. Substantive servicing of meetings: substantive services to intergovernmental organizations and other regional or international organizations with a drug control mandate such as INTERPOL, the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), OAS or the European Police Office (6); providing substantive services to the Steering Committee of Operation Cohesion and the Project Prism Task Force, intensive international tracking programmes for chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs (10);

d. Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert group meetings to advise the International Narcotics Control Board on matters concerning the implementation of articles 12, 13 and 22 of the 1988 Convention as it relates to precursor control (1); ad hoc expert group meetings to assist the Board in its review of matters related to the implementation of international drug control treaties (3);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: ad hoc publications prepared pursuant to requests by the International Narcotics Control Board (2); report on the manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (1); *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements and Statistics* (2); online database of non-governmental organizations working on drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, alternative development,

crime prevention and criminal justice, anti-corruption and anti-human trafficking activities (1); printing of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 international drug control conventions in one volume (1); quarterly update of assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances included in schedules II, III and IV (8); report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (2); supplement to *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements and Statistics* and two advance estimated world requirements (10); reports of the International Narcotics Control Board in accordance with article 15 of the 1961 Convention and article 18 of the 1971 Convention (2); UNODC monthly e-newsletter (24); directories of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties (2); psychotropic substances statistics (assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedule II, requirements for import authorizations for substances in schedules III and IV) (2);

(ii) Booklets, public awareness television and radio spots, interviews and other promotional material (10);

(iii) Press releases, press conferences: liaison maintained with United Nations information centres, participation in press conferences, responses to requests of media, contribution to speeches and interventions of members of the Board at international meetings including those of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council (2); wide dissemination of Board findings and reports to decision makers and the general public (2);

(iv) Special events: development of new fund-raising initiatives and strategic partnerships with donors, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and private and/or corporate foundations (1); observance of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the International Anti-Corruption Day (4); conferences or public events involving parliamentarians, Government agencies and non-governmental organizations on major drug control issues or implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2);

(v) Technical material: annual update of the list of narcotic drugs under international control ("yellow list") (2); annual update of the list of psychotropic substances under international control ("green list") (2); update of training materials on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors (3); update of the list of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control ("red list") (1); design, maintenance and improvement of the UNODC website (1); development and maintenance of database on national legislation pertaining to drug control and crime (1); maintenance and development of two comprehensive databases on licit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors (2); update of the limited international special surveillance list of chemicals frequently used in illicit drug manufacture (2); updates of the information package relevant to the control of precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (4); annual updates of forms A, B and C for use by Governments to furnish the Board with statistical data and estimates required under the 1961 Convention (2); annual updates of forms P, A/P and B/P for use by Governments to furnish data required under the 1971 Convention and related Economic and Social Council resolutions (2); annual maintenance of the table of countries that require import authorizations for the import of substances in schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention (2); annual update of form D, information

on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (2);

(vi) Promotion of legal instruments: issuance of approximately 35 notes verbales as notifications under the drug control treaties; proposals on additional or alternative measures relating to treaty compliance to Governments, the Board and the Commission (2); data and analyses of information on illicit manufacture, trade and use patterns of precursors to facilitate identification of suspicious transactions and develop and maintain database; data and analyses of information to establish and maintain a special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals to prevent their use by traffickers; data and analyses of indicators to assist Governments in better evaluating their needs for narcotic drugs; studies to identify new developments in and comparative analyses of the licit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances such as amphetamine-type stimulants; studies on the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical needs;

(vii) Audio-visual resources: collection of photographs related to the topics of drugs, crime and terrorism and maintenance of web-based and hard-drive photographic library (1); issuance of promotional videos (1);

(ix) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: inter-agency coordination and liaison through participation in the High-level Committee on Programmes and inter-agency meetings within the United Nations system;

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: country visits and country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board (30); provision of legal information and advice to States on becoming parties to the conventions and towards their full implementation (2);

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: training of experts (national drug control authorities) (2);

(iii) Field projects: provision of legal advice and training on the implementation of the drug control conventions by legal advisers in the field (global project) (1).

Table 16.24 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 7**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Post	10 626.2	10 685.3	42	42
Non-post	1 161.0	1 146.4		
Subtotal	**11 787.2**	**11 831.7**	**42**	**42**
Extrabudgetary	8 567.5	8 730.0	11	11
Total	**20 354.7**	**20 561.7**	**53**	**53**

16.101 The amount of $11,831,700 provides for 42 posts (2 D-1, 5 P-5, 5 P-4, 10 P-3, 6 P-2/1, 2 General Service (Principal level) and 12 General Service (Other level)) ($10,685,300) and non-post requirements ($1,146,400), including general temporary assistance, consultants and experts, travel of staff, contractual services, and furniture and equipment. The net increase in post resources of

$59,100 reflects the net impact of one proposed new post of Chief, Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch (D-1) partially offset by the move of one General Service (Other level) post to extrabudgetary funding.

16.102 The new medium-term strategy (2008-2011) successfully initiated a process to integrate the multifaceted mandates of UNODC including a joint programmatic approach between its headquarters and field office structure. This process has disclosed a further need to provide for an integrated strategic vision and leadership to establish a consistent and coherent system of internal and external policy communications. To strengthen the central policy support functions, it is proposed to establish a post of Chief, Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch at the D-1 level. The establishment of the D-1 post will strengthen the management structure for systematic attention to the services provided by the Branch to the whole of UNODC and will facilitate internal and external coherence ("one UNODC"). The Chief will be responsible for the management of the Branch and will direct and coordinate the policy support functions. The Chief will lead coordination of the UNODC fund-raising strategy and communication of the Office's mission and objectives to key stakeholders and the public; foster organization-wide results-based management and the implementation of a knowledge management system; and oversee substantive and technical support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

16.103 Extrabudgetary resources of $8,730,000 will complement the regular budget resources in the implementation of the subprogramme. A total of 11 posts are funded from extrabudgetary resources (8 Professional and 3 General Service). Extrabudgetary resources provide funds required to implement the project entitled International Narcotics Control Board Databank for Precursor Control initiated in 1992, which has proven essential in helping the Board to fulfil its core functions established under the 1988 Convention. The project assists the Board and its secretariat in establishing a global regime for the monitoring and control of precursor chemicals as envisaged under the 1988 Convention. Extrabudgetary funds are also used to organize special events such as the International Day Against Drug Abuse; external relations activities such as participation in the inter-agency network on drugs and crime; and maintenance of the strategic planning function.

D. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,129,000

16.104 Support for this programme is provided by the United Nations Office at Vienna for the activities carried out at its headquarters, including by the Financial Resources Management Service, the Human Resources Management Service and the Information Technology Service of the Division for Management, United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC. All regular budget posts are presented in section 29F, Administration, Vienna. Other United Nations programmes, such as UNDP, provide support for the activities carried out elsewhere.

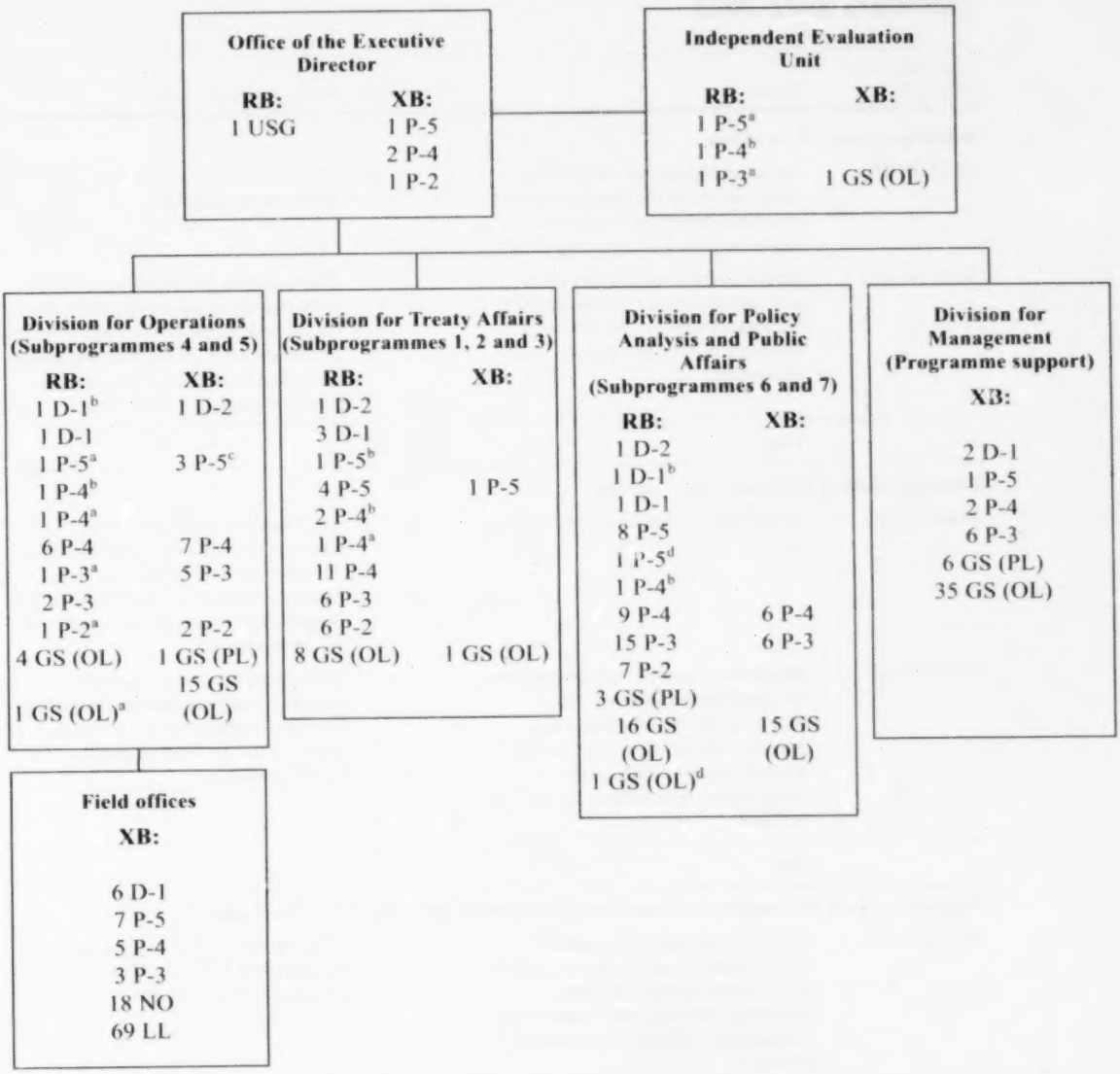
Table 16.25 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013 (before recosting)*	*2010-2011*	*2012-2013*
Regular budget				
Non-post	1 087.9	1 129.0	—	—
Subtotal	**1 087.9**	**1 129.0**	—	—
Extrabudgetary	13 991.3	14 257.0	52	52
Total	**15 079.2**	**15 386.0**	**52**	**52**

16.105 The amount of $1,129,000 in non-post resources will provide for the programme's information technology support needs, such as specialized services concerning systems development and implementation for substantive needs, maintenance and support for workstations and networks in use for regular budget activity, and the acquisition and replacement of information technology equipment. The increase of $41,100 is due to the redeployment of maintenance of data-processing equipment coded under subprogramme 2 to programme support and provisions for maintenance and rental of equipment for new staff.

16.106 Extrabudgetary resources in the amount $14,257,000 will provide for costs relating to the Programme and Financial Information Management System, shared support services, external and internal audit costs, programme support functions in the Division for Management and the information technology component of technical cooperation projects. The amount also provides for 52 posts (11 Professional and 41 General Service).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2012-2013


Office of the Executive Director
RB: 1 USG
XB: 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-2
Independent Evaluation Unit
RB: 1 P-5[a], 1 P-4[b], 1 P-3[a]
XB: 1 GS (OL)
Division for Operations (Subprogrammes 4 and 5)
RB: 1 D-1[b], 1 D-1, 1 P-5[a], 1 P-4[b], 1 P-4[a], 6 P-4, 1 P-3[a], 2 P-3, 1 P-2[a], 4 GS (OL), 1 GS (OL)[a]
XB: 1 D-2, 3 P-5[c], 7 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 15 GS (OL)
Division for Treaty Affairs (Subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3)
RB: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 1 P-5[b], 4 P-5, 2 P-4[b], 1 P-4[a], 11 P-4, 6 P-3, 6 P-2, 8 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-5, 1 GS (OL)
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (Subprogrammes 6 and 7)
RB: 1 D-2, 1 D-1[b], 1 D-1, 8 P-5, 1 P-5[d], 1 P-4[b], 9 P-4, 15 P-3, 7 P-2, 3 GS (PL), 16 GS (OL), 1 GS (OL)[d]
XB: 6 P-4, 6 P-3, 15 GS (OL)
Division for Management (Programme support)
XB: 2 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 6 P-3, 6 GS (PL), 35 GS (OL)
Field offices
XB: 6 D-1, 7 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 18 NO, 69 LL

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

[a] Inward redeployment.

[b] New post.

[c] Does not include 2 general temporary assistance positions (1 L-6 and 1 L-5) funded from regular budget section 23, Regular programme of technical cooperation.

[d] Posts funded from regular budget section 1, Office of the Director-General, Vienna.

Annex

Outputs produced in 2010-2011 not to be carried out in the biennium 2012-2013

A/64/6 (Sect. 16), paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
Subprogramme 1. Rule of law			
16.55 (b) (i)	Laws and regulations adopted by States parties to the drug control and organized crime conventions to implement those conventions (120)	60	Reduced from 120 to 60 for streamlining purposes.
16.55 (a) (vii)	Meeting of the working group on technical assistance (Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption)	20	This output is discontinued, as at its third session in November 2009, the Conference of the States Parties decided to fold the work of the working group on technical assistance into the new Implementation Review Group.
	Total	**80**	
Subprogramme 2. Policy and trend analysis			
16.60 (b) (iii)	United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award	2	Terminated in 2010-2011. The Government of Austria and the City of Vienna have decided to review the terms of reference of the Civil Society Award. If it continues, the Award will be reformulated.
16.60 (b) (iv)	Maintenance and further enhancement of a database for analysis and dissemination on drug abuse and demand reduction to Governments, research organizations, other international agencies and the general public	1	Discontinued. All data collection activities are done through the central data base maintained by the Studies and Threat Analysis Section under subprogramme 6.
	Total	**3**	
Subprogramme 3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development			
16.68 (c) (iii)	Projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support drug control through building knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of personnel	1	Reformulated under field projects programmed for 2012-2013. See paragraph 16.88 (c) (iii).
	Total	**1**	
	Grand total	**84**	